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Quincentenary Observance

Jerry L. Rogers

This special edition of the *CRM Bulletin is* the first in a series of annual issues which will be published through 1993. The series will describe some of the activities of the National Park Service's cultural resource programs which have been planned as our contribution to the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary observance. These activities support and supplement those which are being planned for 35 NPS sites associated with Spanish colonial history. These sites will be the Service's main focal points for its commemoration of Columbus' four voyages of exploration of the New World. For reference we have listed these sites in this first issue.

In late 1986 the History Division of the NPS Washington Office, in cooperation with the NPS Spanish Colonial Research Center at the University of New Mexico, developed a "Management by Objective" (MBO) document which delineated these supplemental quincentennial activities that generally relate to Servicewide cultural resource management and interpretation. Essentially this MBO is a flexible master plan which complements similar MBOs developed by the NPS regional offices. It is periodically reviewed, refined, and amended by a committee comprised of representatives from several NPS programs both in Washington and in the field. All of the following articles relate to specific "tasks" identified in the MBO.

Some of the articles are about a specific Park Service site, such as: Michael Strock's on the ethnographic programs of the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park; Roland Wauer's on the Christopher Columbus Landing Site on Saint Croix; and NPS Chief Historian Edwin Bearss' on the San Juan fortifications in Puerto Rico. Others are more general or about specific programs: Mary Lou Phillips' and Edwina Abrau's on the NPS Spanish Colonial Research Center; James Delgado's on "Maritime History, Culture, Archeology, and the Columbus Quincentenary"; David Brugge's on Spanish colonial artifacts in the Service's collections; and Dan Murphy's on interpretation and the Quincentenary in the National Parks of the Southwest Region. We are indebted to our Park Service colleagues for these contributions.

We are also extremely thankful to those professionals outside the Service who have written articles about their activities which relate to NPS contributions to the Columbus commemoration: Dr. Antoinette Lee's on the "Spanish Missions Thematic Study," which was prepared to assist in determining which mission complexes could perhaps be nominated to the World Heritage List; John N. Goudie's on the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission; and Richard Henderson's on the "Spanish Heritage Cultural Resources Project." Both Dr. Lee's study and Mr. Henderson's inventory were cooperative projects with the U.S. Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS).

We are now taking initiatives with other Federal agencies and programs, as well as with private organizations, to integrate our Quincentenary activities. A general "Interagency Agreement between the United States Information Agency (USIA) and the National Park Service" was signed by Charles Z. Wick, Director, USIA, and NPS Director William Penn

Mott, Jr., on October 28, 1988. Though the agreement does not specifically mention the Quincentenary, it could provide the umbrella for many cooperative projects in the field of cultural resources. Eastern National Park and Monument Association is making arrangements for a reprint of the much-in-demand "Preliminary Inventory of Spanish Colonial Resources Associated with National Park Service Sites and National Historic Landmarks." We are also working with the Washington-based Meridian House International, particularly with their foreign visitors programs, US/ICOMOS, the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The list could go on and on. But we shall give a detailed report next year in another special issue of the CRM *Bulletin* on the results of all these initiatives which relate to NPS cultural resources programs and the Quincentenary.

Jerry Rogers is Associate Director, Cultural Resources, National Park Service.

In Fourteen Hundred and Ninety Two Columbus Sailed the Ocean Blue

John N. Goudie

In 1493 he sailed home. Thus began a sustained communication between two worlds previously unknown to each other. In this and his three subsequent voyages, Christopher Columbus inaugurated a flow of people, goods, ideas, plants, animals, and diseases back and forth across the Atlantic and eventually across all of the oceans of the earth. In these events we may find the origins of the modern world.

In 1791-92, patriots of the early republic enshrined Columbus as one of the symbolic founders of the new American Nation. They established the custom of observing Columbus Day with speeches and parades, and they scattered the admiral's name, in both its Latinized and feminized forms, across the national map, including the name of the Nation's Capital.

In 1892 and 1893, Americans used the fourth centenary as a benchmark of national progress. They celebrated with a great world's fair in Chicago and parades of ships in New York. One of the legacies of this era was the erection of numerous monuments to Columbus. Today, Columbus monuments can be found in every corner of the Nation—from Walla Walla, Washington to Boston; from Fort Lauderdale to Saint Paul.

The 500th anniversary—or Quincentenary—of Columbus' voyage is approaching in 1992. How will Americans of this generation observe it? There will be expositions, parades, and speeches, as well as campaigns to erect new monuments and to refurbish old ones. But what will be the distinctive contribution of our era to the Columbian tradition? What will be our legacy?

Finding answers to these questions is the mandate of the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission. As appointed by President Reagan in consultation with the leaders of both houses of Congress, the 24 public members of the Commission are drawn from 13 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, and collectively represent a broad range of accomplishments in the Nation's business, government, cultural and academic life. The remaining six members of the Commission represent *ex-officio* Federal departments or agencies with particular responsibilities for cultural affairs: the Departments of State and Commerce, the Library of Congress, the National Archives, and the National Endowments for the Arts and for the Humanities. At the invitation of the President, the Governments of Spain, Italy, and a Caribbean nation chosen in rotation have each selected a non-voting representative to the Commission. I have the honor to serve as Chairman of the Commission. Professor William H. McNeill serves as vice-chairman.

The Commission's Report to Congress, which the President transmitted on September 12, 1987, provided three answers to the questions posed above—answers which relate the Quincentenary commemoration to the future as well as to the past and particularly to the challenges which our Nation faces as it enters the 21st century.

First, the Quincentenary observance should guide Americans in their continuing efforts to embrace diversity within unity. The Commission, therefore, has proposed an inclusive Quincentenary program, based on broad themes which relate the global significance of the Columbus voyages to the diversity of peoples who make up the contemporary United States.

Specifically, it has proposed national initiatives which will enhance our understanding of the Hispanic and Native American contributions to American history. The Commission has also proposed and sanctioned public events in which people can take part in all regions of the Nation.

Second, the Quincentenary should leave a legacy which helps the American people prepare for a future in the world economy and culture whose origins we trace to the

momentous voyage of 1492. The Commission has proposed to create such a legacy, one which embraces both the future and the past—through its national initiative for a Columbus Scholarship Program designed to encourage young people to emulate Columbus' spirit and accomplishment in the mastery of foreign languages and of geographical and cultural knowledge.

Finally, the example of Columbus is directly relevant to the present as our Nation resumes its confrontation with the challenges and opportunities presented by the exploration of space. Accordingly, the Commission has proposed Quincentenary programs which encourage reflection upon the Columbian legacy and its meaning for the next 500 years.

National Initiatives

In selecting the programs which constitute its major national initiatives for the Quincentenary, the Commission is acutely aware that we are commemorating one of the landmark events of world history. There will be international as well as national programs focusing on this observance, and so we are especially concerned that the United States assume a position of leadership among nations that is consistent with its heritage. Accordingly, we have chosen as national initiatives programs which promise to have an enduring impact well into the next century. All are programs of significant scope and meaning. They cannot all be completed within the quincentenary years of 1992-93. By beginning them, however, the Nation will have committed itself to a fitting memorial to the spirit of Columbus and to the five centuries of human endeavor through which our modern world grew from the bridgehead which he established. Unlike monuments of metal or stone, these memorials will be living monuments, continually renewing our commitment for the benefit of future generations.

Columbus Scholarship Program

As a lasting memorial to Christopher Columbus and his achievements and to the spirit of learning and daring with which his name is associated, we recommend the creation of a new scholarship program, which will be permanently endowed with monies raised in the course of the Quincentenary and whose benefits will extend to the students of each of the states and territories. By identifying and rewarding young people who excel in the study of foreign languages, history, geography, and international affairs, this endowment will also honor Columbus by emphasizing the relevance of his virtues to present day challenges.

More than the discovery of a new world by Europeans, the events of 1492 and beyond opened the lines of communication and gave us the modern world as we know it today—rich in its variety of languages, cultures and people, yet bound by its economic and political interdependence. The world community of today requires an appreciation and knowledge of other nations, including their history, geography, languages and cultures. Unfortunately, in recent decades the United States has found itself hampered in its ability to compete in the international market place. Some have attributed this difficulty to the failure of our educational system to stress the importance of language skills and knowledge of other nations' geography and cultures. The Christopher Columbus Scholarship Program will help to remedy this neglect.

The Documentary Heritage of our Spanish Colonial Past

Scholars and students of United States history enjoy ready access to the records of our English colonial period, thanks to the efforts of generations of researchers, copyists, archivists, and libraries supported by federal and state governments and by universities and private foundations. The Quincentenary is an appropriate time to resolve to create the same

level of access to the records of our Spanish heritage, which are for the most part housed in the libraries and archives of Spain, Portugal, Italy and Latin America. These records are valuable for what they can tell us about Spanish exploration, settlement, and government on both coasts and in the southern half of the United States. They also constitute a rich source of information about the history and cultures of the native peoples of the Americas. We place particular priority upon acquisitions of copies of Hispanic documents critical to the history of our Nation and its peoples which are not otherwise available, and we recommend the use of advanced technology for the capture, storage, and reproduction of such documents. The Commission will carry out this initiative in collaboration with the Library of Congress and the National Archives and with the Spanish National Commission for the Celebration of the Fifth Centenary.

A Museum of the Americas

The United States has many fine collections of pre-Columbian artifacts, but it has no great national museum comparable to those of Mexico or Europe where the public may obtain a comprehensive view of the record of humankind in the New World. The Commission, therefore proposes to initiate the planning and establishment of a national Museum of the Americas, wherein a program of exhibitions, research, and training can be created to illuminate the entire sweep of Native American life through the millennia of their occupation of this hemisphere. The museum should provide for a full portrayal of the ethnic and cultural diversity of Native American peoples, a thorough presentation of the high civilizations of pre-Columbian eras, and a means of educating the public about the dynamic roles which Native American cultures continue to play in the many national societies of the Americas, including our own.

The ethnographic collections of the Museum of the American Indian provides a potential nucleus for such a national museum; proposals for relocating its collection and establishing a collaborative research and exhibition policy in conjunction with the Smithsonian Institution are now under consideration in Congress.

Projects

In accordance with the legislative mandate of Public Law 98-375, the Commission strongly recommends the undertaking of the Quincentenary projects in the arts, education, publishing, media, libraries and archives, museums, science and medicine, and in civic affairs. Since most such projects fall within the competencies and interests of existing public and private agencies, the Commission intends to use its resources primarily to encourage, coordinate, and publicize appropriate responses to the opportunities which these projects represent. When presented with specific proposals by qualified organizations or individuals, the Commission will recognize these projects as Official Quincentenary Projects.

Commemorative Events

Americans already celebrate Columbus and Columbus Day in many ways. Accordingly, the Commission has concentrated its planning efforts on expanding the scope of existing commemorations and on identifying new activities which will make participation in Quincentenary events available to the widest possible audience. The range of events proposed will encourage both individual and community participation in the observance and will also generate significant economic benefits by stimulating travel and tourism and by galvanizing public and private support for new cultural, recreational, and educational facilities whose residual benefits will continue to flow to communities long after the Quincentenary has passed.

Columbus Day, 1992

The Federal Columbus Day holiday falls on Monday, October 12, the 500th anniversary of Columbus' landing in the New World. Thus, this day and the preceding weekend are especially suited to public events, both festive and solemn, which embody the themes of the Quincentenary. This is a time traditionally associated in many cities with Columbus Day parades and Hispanic heritage festivals. The Commission urges these cities to expand the scope of their traditional activities so as to embrace the broader significance of the anniversary and also urges communities which do not now have traditional Columbus Day activities to undertake them in this spirit. The Commission has urged the Congress to designate the last two weeks in September and the first two weeks in October as Hispanic Heritage Month. Nationally, the Commission will urge the President of the United States to invite the participation of other heads of state from the Americas and Europe in commemorative ceremonies. We will also undertake to coordinate such ceremonies with culminating quincentenary events in cities which have mounted major commemorative programs, such as Chicago, Columbus, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Francisco, and Washington. Plans are underway to create media linkages between the major public celebrations that take place this weekend, so that television viewers will be able to greet the beginning of the next Columbian century in the same manner in which New Year's Eve festivities are broadcast nationally each year.

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While the quincentenary year of 1992 is a logical culminating point for celebrations in the Americas and Europe, the Quincentenary commemoration should also recognize the significance of two anniversaries which occur the following year. In establishing the Commission, Congress referred to the voyages of Columbus, especially in Section 2 of Pub. Law 98-375. While the voyage which terminated at the island of San Salvador on October 12, 1492 is undoubtedly the most celebrated of Columbus' voyages, his return to Spain in 1493 and his second voyage to the New World later in that year are also worthy of special commemorative programs. It was, in fact, Columbus' return voyage from America to Europe, regarded as one of the most heroic feats of ocean navigation of all time, that distinguished him from all other possible "first European visitors" to America, for it was this voyage that established the communication between the two hemispheres which has remained unbroken since that year. The second voyage in the fall of 1493 was the one which established the Columbian exchange of peoples, ideas, cultures, and organisms between the two hemispheres, and it brought Columbus for the first and only time to territory which is now part of the United States when, in November 1493, he visited and named the Virgin Islands and landed on the western coast of Puerto Rico. The Commission wishes especially to emphasize the importance of the Columbus Landing National Historic Site on the west side of Salt River Bay on the island of St. Croix.

The Commission, therefore, will promote during the year 1993 commemorative projects and events which embody the recognition that the modern world of global communications had its beginning in Columbus' enterprise and also projects and events which relate the themes developed during the Quincentenary to the future. In addition, we will also promote participation by mainland organizations and citizens in the culminating celebration being planned in the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico for November 1993.

John N. Goudie is the Chairman of the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission which was created by Congress in 1984 to plan and coordinate the commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the voyages of Columbus. The members of the Commission were appointed by the President of the United States and include the Secretaries of State and Commerce. Mr. Goudie is a resident of Miami, Florida. This article has been adapted from the Commission's annual report for Fiscal Year 1988.

The Spanish Colonial Research Center and The Columbus Quincentenary

Mary Lou Phillips and Edwina Abreu

In 1492, the "Admiral of the Ocean Seas" made the first of four voyages to the Americas. This was Columbus' "discovery voyage," when he landed on an island the Spaniards named San Salvador. From that time until 1792, Spanish explorers proceeded to leave their imprint on the pages of history relating to the discovery, exploration, and colonization of the "New World," from Labrador to the Strait of Magellan on the Atlantic seaboard, and from Chile to Alaska on the Pacific Coast.

The National Park Service, the caretaker of many sites associated with the Spanish presence in the "New World," will play a major role in the Columbus Quincentenary celebration. The Service's Spanish Colonial sites extend from Georgia and Florida across the contiguous continental United States to California. In the Caribbean are NPS areas such as the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico which were discovered by Columbus in his second voyage of 1493. North of the Strait of Juan de Fuca (discovered in 1592) off of Washington State are areas which Spain claimed and explored between 1765 and 1792. These include Sitka, Wrangell-St. Elias, Kenau Fjords, and Katmai. In the Pacific Ocean, the many Spanish-claimed islands include Guam, which was associated with Tinian (also part of the Mariana Islands) and the route to the Philippines.

Thirty-five NPS areas have been designated Spanish Colonial Heritage sites; these will be focal points for the Service's Quincentenary activities. Audio-visual presentations, exhibitions, and publications will be available to millions of visitors at these Spanish Colonial Heritage sites. In 1986, the Service in cooperation with the University of New Mexico established the Spanish Colonial Research Center to develop a research database of Spanish Colonial documents gathered in Spain and Mexico. The Center receives its program direction from the Service's Columbus Quincentenary Task Force administered by the Associate Director, Cultural Resources. The task force represents a broad base of NPS Washington, regional office, and park professionals. Organizationally, the Center works through the Regional Director of the Southwest Region in implementing NPS Quincentenary research requirements.

A Servicewide research program located in the Southwest Region at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, the Center is the only unit of the NPS that exclusively addresses the research needs of Spanish Colonial Heritage sites and associated parks, National Register properties, the National Historic Landmark program, and NPS-affiliated areas. The Center also cooperates with research programs in Spain, Portugal, and Mexico which are concerned with Columbus Quincentenary celebration activities.

The Center is administered by Dr. Joseph P. Sanchez. Dr. Sanchez was a professor of Colonial Latin American History at the University of Arizona at Tucson. He has also taught at the Universidad Autonoma de Guadalajara in Mexico and at the University of New Mexico. Over a 19-year period, Dr. Sanchez has undertaken research in 29 archives in Spain and Mexico, and he has published several studies on Spanish frontiers in California, Arizona, New Mexico Texas, and Alaska. For seven years, he worked as the Regional Interpretive Specialist at the NPS Regional Office in Santa Fe.

Mary Lou Phillips is the Special Assistant to Dr. Sanchez. Mary Lou joined the Spanish Colonial Research Center in the fall of 1987 Albuquerque, the Center is the only unit of the after serving 17 years in the Service's Washington Office. She had been the Assistant to Director William Penn Mott, Jr., and two Directors before him. In addition to her duties as the Center's Office Administrator, she serves as the Public Affairs Officer.

Edwina Abreau, the Center's Clerk-Typist, began her NPS career three years ago in the Division of Conservation in the regional office in Santa Fe.

A fourth member of the staff is a faculty member of the Department of History at the University of New Mexico. He is Dr. Robert Himmerich y Valencia, a Colonial Latin Americanist. He has not only assisted in directing graduate student work, but also has recruited students and encouraged them to become involved in the Center's research tasks. Dr. Himmerich y Valencia has researched and written about Mexico's early settlers in the 1550s; he has also done considerable work in researching New Mexico's colonial history.

In cooperation with the University of New Mexico, the Center works closely with the Office of the Vice President for Community and International Programs. A memorandum of understanding signed in 1987, enables the Center to coordinate its research activities with appropriate faculty and graduate students. In association with the university, the Center also provides opportunities for national and international scholarly exchanges.

The Center possesses approximately 10,000 pages of microfilmed Spanish documents and copies of 120 maps, architectural plans, and sketches. From its collection, the Center is developing a database of transcriptions, translations, and interpretive visual presentations at NPS Spanish Colonial Heritage sites. In addition to the long-term benefits for the Park Service, appropriate Federal, state and local agencies, organizations, and individuals will be permitted to use the database.

For additional information, contact: Spanish Colonial Research Center (NPS) Bandelier Hall West 118, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131; Phone: 505/ 766-8743.

Spanish Heritage Cultural Resources Inventory Project

Richard R. Henderson

The Spanish Heritage Cultural Resources Inventory Project (SHCRI) is being conducted to provide a research guide to the various historical and architectural documentation collections administered by the National Park Service, for nationally significant buildings, structures objects, and sites, whether publicly or privately owned. The collections being inventoried are the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER); List of Classified Structures (LCS); and the Cultural Resources Management Bibliography (CRBIB). The inventory focuses primarily on properties chosen by the Chief Historian of the National Park Service from more than 1,800 National Historic Landmark and National Park Service entities. They are the principal examples of Spanish influence upon and/or interaction with the indigenous and other colonial peoples of the territory now under the jurisdiction of the United States. A research grant funded by the Comite Conjunto Hispano-Norte Americano para la Cooperacion General y Edjcativa (under the 1983 Spanish/US Agreement on Friendship, Defense, and Cooperation) supported the first phase of the project which began on June 16, 1986, and continued through March 31, 1988 and culminated in the publication of a 400-page researcher's guide prepared by the U.S. Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS), "Preliminary Inventory of Spanish Colonial Resources Associated with National Park Service Sites and National Historic Landmarks, 1987." This publication was produced by reporting selected data from the SHCRI database, merging it with original narrative text, indexing the resulting files, and printing the entire document on a laser printer. Selected photographs and other illustrative materials were inserted into this draft. The grant supported the printing of four hundred copies. These have been distributed to the Spanish Ministry of Culture and the Spanish Embassy in the U.S., managers of the sites appearing in the publication, National Park Service offices, state agencies, historical associations, the Organization of American States (OAS), scholars working in the field of Spain in America, and private citizens. The number of requests for additional copies indicated a need for greater distribution. The second edition was generously supported financially by the Eastern National Park and Monument Association.

To order a copy of the "Preliminary Inventory...", send $16.00 (Virginia residents add 4.5% sales tax) to America's National Parks, P.O. Box 47, Yorktown, VA 23690; or call 1-8001821-2903 (804/898-3383 in Virginia). Major credit cards and purchase orders are accepted. Orders are now being taken for a late January 1989 release of the second printing. A second volume which would include Spanish Colonial National Register sites in the U.S. is also anticipated.

Richard R. Henderson was the principal researcher for the first phase of the project and the editor of the first published volume of the inventory.

Spanish Missions Thematic Study

Antoinette J. Lee

The standing Franciscan missions in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California rank among the most compelling vestiges of Spanish occupation of the land now incorporated in the United States. On an annual basis, they attract thousands of visitors from the Nation and the world. Dozens of scholars devote entire careers to their study.

In recognition of the historical and architectural significance of the missions and in view of the impending Columbian Quincentenary, the National Park Service and the U.S. Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS) entered into an agreement to undertake the Spanish Missions Thematic Study. The objective of the study was to determine which mission complexes might reasonably be considered for nomination to the World Heritage List by the United States.

The conduct of the Spanish Missions Thematic Study was similar to an earlier effort to evaluate the architectural themes of Thomas Jefferson, Frank Lloyd Wright, and the early tall buildings for possible World Heritage nomination. This report resulted in the successful World Heritage listing of the Thomas Jefferson Thematic Nomination: Monticello and the University of Virginia. The Wright and tall buildings themes await further investigation.

As with the earlier report and nomination, US/ICOMOS hired me as the consultant to undertake the Spanish Missions Thematic Study. The study covered several elements, including a survey history of the Spanish settlement of the New World, the role of the Catholic Church and the missions in the colonization of the Western Hemisphere, and the elements of a mission complex.

Against this historical background, the surviving missions within the United States were measured for their contribution to this theme and evaluated against relevant World Heritage criteria: #4, "Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural ensemble which illustrates a significant stage in history" and #6, "Be directly or tangibly associated with events or with ideas or beliefs of outstanding universal significance. "

The first step was to define the "Spanish mission." Rather than purely an architectural phenomenon, the Spanish mission was a complex of structures, usually a church attached to a walled enclosure composed of monastic buildings and workshops arranged around an open plaza or patio. The complex provided housing for Native Americans either inside or outside the compound and was proximate to fields, orchards, and an irrigation system. Each complex served religious, economic, and political purposes. It allowed for a setting for the conversion of the Native Americans to Christianity. It was a self-sustaining economic unit and contributed toward making the surrounding land hospitable to Spanish colonial ambitions.

The mission was most closely identified with the northern frontier of Spanish settlement or what is commonly referred to as the Borderlands of Northern Mexico and the southern tier of the United States. The Borderlands offered an often hostile environment of desert and unwelcoming Native Americans. Missions allowed for Spanish enclaves or islands within this area, although the northern limit of Spanish settlement fluctuated according to the resistance of the indigenous population.

The Spanish Missions Thematic Study was limited to missions sponsored by the Franciscan order, although other orders, most notably the Jesuits and Dominicans, established missions within the Borderlands. However, none of the missions founded by the latter orders within the United States borders survive as standing structures.

Research in articles and books relating to the Spanish presence in the New World was accompanied by correspondence with scholars knowledgeable about the subject. Few scholars offered identical recommendations as to eligible mission complexes, but all were unanimous in the opinion that the four major mission fields of Texas, New Mexico,

Arizona, and California be represented by at least one mission. (Florida was omitted because its missions are archeological sites.)

Once the list of mission sites was narrowed, I traveled to several of the most significant. In Texas, I visited the four missions included in the San Antonio Missions National Historic Park; in New Mexico, San Estevan del Rey Mission at Acoma and San Francisco de Assisi Mission at Ranchos de Taos in Arizona; San Xavier del Bac near Tucson; and in California, the Santa Barbara Mission. The missions enjoy a high level of integrity and maintenance when compared with like structures in Central and South America.

As a group, the San Antonio Missions convey the developmental process of mission complexes in Texas, from humble beginnings to fully developed complexes. The San Estevan del Rey Mission, with origins in the 17th century, is one of the oldest standing missions in the United States and is notable for its unique location on top of a mesa and its representation of the confluence of Pueblo and European architectural styles. The mission at Ranchos de Taos is most celebrated for artistic depictions, including those of Ansel Adams and Georgia O'Keefe. San Xavier del Bac is a magnificent complex standing in a nearly untouched and wild setting. The Santa Barbara Mission is significant for the unbroken Franciscan occupation and the unusual Neoclassical style mission church.

The Spanish Mission Thematic Study report was presented at the meetings of the Interagency Panel on World Heritage in June and in August 1988. The office of the Chief Historian of the National Park Service accepted the report and will coordinate the final determination as to which mission complexes will be included in a United States nomination.

Dr. Antoinette I. Lee is a Washington, DC-based independent historian and historic preservation consultant. Her Ph.D. is in American Civilization, The George Washington University.

San Juan Fortifications: Study, Nomination and Inscription on the World Heritage List

Edwin C. Bearss

The U.S. Federal Interagency Panel for World Heritage in early summer 1982 undertook a review of the U.S. Indicative List of Potential World Heritage Nominations that had been compiled and announced in the *Federal Register.* After considerable discussion, it was agreed that the National Park Service's History Division would initiate a study of the fortifications of San Juan, Puerto Rico, for submission to the autumn meeting of the panel and a decision as to whether the study should be transmitted through the U.S. Department of State to the World Heritage Committee in Paris for consideration.

Historian James H. Charleton of the History Division undertook the investigation, and Benjamin Nistal-Moret, then of the NPS Southeast Regional Office, assisted in the project. In doing so, they employed the thematic approach, a methodology pioneered by the Service in its National Historic Landmarks Program dating to the mid-1930s. They knew that the Spanish fortifications at Cartagena, Colombia, and on the Caribbean side of the Isthmus of Panama were already World Heritage Sites. They knew that Spain, to protect her vast empire and worldwide maritime commerce from, first, pirates and privateers, and then western European rivals, had developed a number of key strongholds and bases. Any assessment of the significance of the San Juan fortifications, therefore, had to be made using a comparative methodology relative to this vast regional system of fortifications, depots, magazines, ports, and docks. Initially, in assessing the importance and integrity of the Puerto Rican defenses, the Spanish fortification systems not only in the Caribbean but in other parts of the Western Hemisphere, North Africa, and the Far East, all had to be considered.

It soon became clear from historic documentation that the key Spanish fortifications of the Caribbean had been designed as a grand system in the 1580s and '90s by Bautista Antonelli, an Italian engineer for the King of Spain, and revamped again as a system in the late 1700s. Charleton developed the working hypotheses that unless the ravages of time had destroyed them, all of these engineering masterworks might qualify as a great multi-national system, and that the United States should nominate San Juan and encourage other nations with intact elements of the system to nominate their own. The issue that remained was whether the fortifications of San Juan would meet World Heritage List criteria.

To make this determination, Charleton made on-site inspections. Experience gained through the National Historic Landmarks program had underscored the importance of such a visit, both to gather information vital to the study and to insure that the Government of Puerto Rico understood the process, supported the nomination, and was aware of consequences and responsibilities following inscription on the World Heritage List. Puerto Rican and Park Service officials responsible for the protection of the island's cultural resources expressed their unanimous and enthusiastic support for the proposal and their determination to insure that these structures would be protected as tangible symbols of the island's Hispanic heritage.

The study by Charleton and Nistal-Moret was reviewed by the Federal Interagency Panel on World Heritage in November 1982. Meanwhile, Richard Cook, of the Service's International Affairs Office, had been in contact with officials of Spain's Ministry of Culture. The Spanish Government, with whom the United States has a convention for cooperative ventures in support of cultural activities of mutual interest, endorsed the proposal.

After securing the approval of the panel, the study was forwarded by the State Department to the World Heritage Committee whose secretariat is housed at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. After reviewing the documentation, the World Heritage Committee announced the inscription of La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site on the World Heritage List. Since then, one additional site—Old La Habana and its fortifications (Cuba)—associated with the theme of Spanish fortifications and hegemony in the Caribbean, has been inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Historic Background

In the decades following Christopher Columbus' epic voyages, Spanish navigators and conquistadors—their spirit of adventure honed by the long and bitter struggle to expel the Moors from the Iberian Peninsula— crossed the Atlantic in search of gold and glory. The Aztec and Inca empires were overthrown and a host of less powerful Indian nations and tribes conquered. The wealth acquired in these conquests made Spain a global superpower.

To defend their New World interests, the Spanish began the construction of a formidable network of masonry fortifications. These fortifications are tangible reminders of a significant evolution in military engineering and architecture and the struggle for empire by Western European nations. Doomed to obsolescence by technological revolutions in weaponry and transportation, the preservation and interpretation of these Spanish fortifications have become increasingly important in the late 20th century, as the peoples of the world look to the past to establish and maintain cultural identity. In view of their scale, scope, and significance, it is not surprising that the World Heritage Committee has inscribed the defenses of four key Spanish harbors in the Caribbean on the World Heritage List.

Italian and French military engineers were preeminent in the 15th through 18th centuries. One of these, the Italian Bautista Antonelli, principal architect of the Caribbean system of Spanish fortifications, arrived in the region in the late 1580s after work on King Philip II's plan to fortify the Strait of Magellan. Antonelli and other members of his family also designed works for the King in metropolitan Spain and North Africa. The fortifications of San Juan, as well as other Spanish strongholds in the Caribbean, evolved over more than four centuries as a result of European developments in military architecture and engineering, and from lessons through repeated assaults on them. The earliest Spanish defenses in Puerto Rico were the fortified houses of local settlers, whose principal mission was to provide protection against Native Americans. Not until 1537-40 was La Fortaleza constructed on high ground overlooking the anchorage of San Juan Bay. The location of La Fortaleza was criticized by the Spanish military, and they urged the fortification of the rocky headland *(el morro)* at the east side of the entrance to San Juan Bay, as it commanded the only navigable channel into the harbor.

In 1539, construction began on the first works at El Morro, and by 1554 a "water battery," constructed on a semicircular platform commanding the narrows of the harbor entrance, and a large vaulted masonry tower, built against the steep cliff, had been completed. Neither La Fortaleza nor El Morro was armed with long-range weaponry until about 1555.

By late 1587, with the collaboration of Tiburcio Spanoqui, another Italian who was the King's chief engineer, Antonelli and the Spaniard Juan de Tejeda devised a comprehensive plan for a Caribbean defense system, including new or improved fortifications at ten key coastal locations: San Juan, Puerto Rico; Santa Domingo (presently the capital of the Dominican Republic); Santa Marta and Cartagena de Indias (Colombia); Nombre de Dios, Portobelo, the Chagres River, and Panama (in present Panama); La Habana (Cuba); and St. Augustine, Florida. Late in 1588, King Philip II directed Tejeda and Antonelli to begin construction of this network of defenses. Urgency was lent to this

enterprise when Spain suffered a great naval defeat in the loss of her "Invincible Armada" to the English and to hurricane-force gales, in that same year.

At San Juan, the initial element in the defensive scheme was the strengthening of San Felipe del Morro. The strength of the newly completed works was tested in 1595, when Queen Elizabeth I of England gave Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins joint command of an expedition against Puerto Rico and Panama. Although Panama was the major target because of the precious metals that were shipped through it, Puerto Rico, where a considerable quantity of treasure was stored, was intended for seizure as a permanent English base. Drake was repulsed when he attacked the fortifications frontally.

Another English assault three years later had a similar goal, but met with a different outcome, at least initially. When the Earl of Cumberland assailed his objective, he did not repeat Drake's mistake of boldly challenging the harbor defenses. Instead, he chose the indirect approach and located a weakness in the fortifications at the eastern end of San Juan Island. Cumberland landed there, overcame the defenses, and then laid siege to El Morro. Battering the undermanned fort's landward front, Cumberland won its surrender.

Disease, rather than Spanish military might, put an early end to this brief English occupation, their second, but not their last, attempt to make Puerto Rico a permanent base for their West Indian operations. Cumberland's forces were withdrawn within a few months, and the Spanish reoccupied the Island. The English, however, had left the fort and much of the city in ruins.

Between *1599* and *1619,* the San Juan fortifications were rebuilt and improved. The bastions and parapets of El Morro's hornwork became higher and more massive. The commanding ground from which Cumberland's guns had mauled the hornwork was leveled. The eastern defenses of the island were expanded and repaired. Also, the first fort, a small wooden one, was built on El Caneulo Island, opposite El Morro, on the west side of the harbor entrance.

Even with these improvements, another basic defect in the city's fortification system remained. A third major attack on San Juan revealed the problem and led to its remedy. Because of winds and currents, enemy forces were most likely to approach San Juan as did normal trade, from the east. They might choose to land east of El Morro and seek to overrun the island overland from the eastern end, as had Cumberland, or attack the forts directly, as Drake did. There was an alternative, however. In *1625,* a Dutch fleet took this latter option. The Dutch ran the harbor entrance gauntlet of El Morro and El Canuelo and landed beyond range of the Spanish big guns. They seized the town and lay siege to El Morro. Although they managed to damage the hornwork, they were unsuccessful in reducing the fort. In frustration at their inability to take El Morro, they burned the city. Of La Fortaleza only the main walls were left. Later, Puerto Rican and Spanish troops expelled the Dutch.

Thus, along with the reconstruction of the city in the *1630s-1660s,* including the rebuilding of La Fortaleza, further major improvements were dictated in the defenses. These consisted of further strengthening of El Morro and the construction of a wall to protect the city on the west, south, and east. This wall incorporated the first, rather unsophisticated Castillo de San Cristobal, on the hill at the northeast edge of the old town. Lesser works toward the eastern end of the island, outside the walls, were improved; and El Canuelo was rebuilt as a square masonry redoubt. Spain recognized the strategic significance of Puerto Rico as clearly as her assailants. King Philip IV, in *1645,* stated, "It is the front and vanguard of all my West Indies, and consequently the most important of them all—and the most coveted by my enemies."

The accession, in *1701,* of a branch of the French Bourbons to the throne of Spain led to major political realignments among the European powers, notably the alliance of Spain and France in a series of wars against Great Britain. Puerto Rico was spared major assaults, although other important Spanish Caribbean ports, such as Cartagena de Indias, were not. During the first half of the *1700s* no major works were undertaken in Puerto

Rico. This situation changed after the Seven Years' War *(1756-63),* as part of the reforms inaugurated by Charles III, who ascended the throne of Spain in *1759.*

Charles III's defense reforms involved the strengthening of fortifications and the organization of armies in the colonies to assist in their defense. During the years between *1766* and *1790,* El Morro was strengthened and Castillo de San Cristobal was redesigned. Shortly after their completion in *1797,* the system was challenged by the British. This occurred not long after Spain had re-allied herself with France, following a lapse in their relationship during the early French Revolutionary Wars. The British fleet and army that had successfully attacked Trinidad sailed against Puerto Rico. But the British were unable to penetrate the defenses of San Cristobal, and the attacking navy could not effectively damage the major forts from the sea.

The defenders and the forts had met a powerful test. San Juan would not endure another major assault for a full century. Nevertheless, the great empire, for whom the fortifications had been built to defend, would soon (except for Puerto Rico and Cuba) escape from Spain's grasp, not to fall into the hands of her traditional enemies, with whom she had so long contended for the control of the Americas, but to independent revolutionary governments.

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Cultural Diversity at Jean Lafitte

G. Michael Strock

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park was established in 1978 to preserve for "present and future generations significant examples of natural and historical resources of the Mississippi Delta region and to provide for their interpretation in such a manner as to portray the development of cultural diversity in the region." Beyond this mandate, the park was also created to interpret and preserve cultural diversity in a cooperative program with public and private entities. Certainly these initiatives are among the most creative and complex which have recently been undertaken by the National Park Service.

The park, which is one of the thirty-five NPS sites designated for Christopher Columbus Quincentenary activities, has three units: The French Quarter in New Orleans, Chalmette, and Barataria.* The French Quarter unit, headquartered at the Old French Market, introduces visitors to New Orleans and the cultural traditions of the region. The Chalmette unit preserves the battlefield where in 1815 American forces turned back the British advance on New Orleans. The Barataria unit preserves an area of rich and beautiful coastal wetlands. The park is named for Jean Lafitte, a well-known resident of Louisiana from 1803 to 1818. From his remote harbor and headquarters on Barataria Bay, Lafitte led as many as 1,000 "Baratarians" in privateering and smuggling. Through arms, ammunition, and men, Lafitte helped the American forces in their victory over the British in 1815.

The park is also a study center, researching the history of the region and documenting the cultures of the many ethnic groups which contribute to the special flavor of the Delta. In 1979, a park publication—*Mississippi Delta Ethnographic Overview*—identified more than 20 separate ethnic groups in the region. Since then the park has increased its database to include: the Islenos (Canary Islanders who settled in Louisiana in the 1700s), Filipinos, Yugoslavs, Germans, Cajuns, Creoles, Black Creoles, Native Americans, Irish, Mardi Gras Indians, Black Social and Pleasure Clubs. These studies provide a valuable resource for present interpretive efforts as well as for future research projects.

The park presents programs every weekend at the French Quarter Unit Folklife Center which include Chinese cooking, French choral music, Cajun and German music, jazz and brass band concerts, native crafts, and special programs to commemorate ethnic holidays. The park also sponsors the weekly Saturday night "Rendezvous des Cajuns" at the Liberty Theatre in Eunice. Park employees provide a full range of visitor services at the Isleno Center in St. Bernard Parish and at the Chitimacha Cultural Center in Charenton.

The park is in a unique position as a focal point for all these diverse cultural entities. As they change, the park seeks to help them preserve what was important as well as to help them recognize and document changes brought about by the pressures of contemporary American society.

*Dr. Pilar G. Suelto de Saenz, Associate Professor of Spanish at The George Washington University and President of the Academic Association for the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary, recently called to the attention of the *CRM Bulletin* Special Issue Editor the probable origin of the name Barataria. In Miguel de Cervantes' *Don Quijote de la Mancha (Vol.* 11, Chapter XLV-LIII), Barataria is an imaginary island/walled city or "insula" in the middle of La Mancha, Castile in 16th c. Spain. There the fictional Sancho Panza, Don Quixote's page who was a shrewd and realistic peasant, became the governor for 10 days and gave testimony of great wisdom in the exercise of authority.

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Christopher Columbus Landing Site in the Virgin Islands

Roland Wauer

Near the Christiansted National Historic Site is the location associated with Columbus' "discovery" of St. Croix during his second voyage, November 14, 1493. The central site, now a National Historic Landmark, is the first of two locales now under the United States flag that Columbus' expeditions reached, and the only one positively identified. A party of Columbus' men, returning from explorations ashore, attacked a group of Caribs in a canoe. This encounter is believed to be the first recorded armed conflict between Europeans and Native Americans. The site has yielded and still contains archeological evidence of the Caribs and of extensive occupation by prehistoric peoples on St. Croix (pre-Taino and Taino).

On July 12, 1988, NPS Southeast Regional Director Robert Baker and Virgin Islands' Governor Alexander Farrelly signed a cooperative agreement for the Service to take the lead in the planning and management of a park at St. Croix's Columbus Historic Landing Site. The agreement includes two phases:

(1) The NPS Southeast Regional Office will initiate a cooperative effort with the Virgin Islands Government to develop a plan for protecting and managing St. Croix's Salt River area which includes the Columbus Landing Site and significant mangrove and marine habitats. The planning process began in August 1988 with data-gathering and mapping of the area's principal historic and natural resources. A series of alternatives are being developed that will be presented to the public in the form of an environmental assessment and at public meetings. Preferred alternatives will be developed later.

(2) The Service will then operate the "developed" area for a 10-year period during which time Virgin Islands Government employees will be trained on site and elsewhere as necessary. The intent is to train appropriate personnel so that the area can revert to Virgin Islands Government control at the end of the 10-year period, and will become the nucleus of a Virgin Islands Territorial Park System.

Planning and development activities must be completed prior to the 1992-93 commemorative Columbus Discovery activities. The St. Croix park will interpret the full historic spectrum of the Salt River area which includes the pre-Columbian peoples that settle at Salt River, the arrival and site visit of Columbus, subsequent settlement of the English, Dutch, French, and Danes, and the interrelationships between these various peoples and their dependence upon the unique natural resources of the Salt River area.

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Maritime History, Culture, Archeology, and The Columbus Quincentenary

James P. Delgado

Nearly 500 years after his epic achievement, the legacy of Christopher Columbus is a controversial subject. Regardless of whether he was or was not the first to "discover" America, the simple fact remains that Columbus' voyage of 1492 and his subsequent voyages motivated the "Old World" to visit, explore, colonize, and conquer the "New World." The initial motivation for Columbus' voyage was maritime trade and commerce with the Orient. Portugal's control of the sea route by way of Africa's Cape of Good Hope, and Islam's control of the Middle East and North Africa precluded such trade; but the riches of the Indies still beckoned the newly united kingdom of Spain. Perhaps possessing knowledge that land to the west had been sighted by wayward mariners, and believing it to be the Orient, Columbus and his sponsors engaged in a risky venture, sailing in tiny caravels across a capricious ocean, risking scurvy and shipwreck. Columbus' successful transatlantic passage and return is one of the great events in maritime history. This achievement has been recognized by the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission, which is sponsoring the building of replicas of the *Nina, Pinta,* and *Santa Maria* in Spain. These replicas will sail across the Atlantic in a re-creation of the navigator's feat. The termination point of this Atlantic voyage will be the Bahamas. A triumphant tall ships parade including the replicas, reminiscent of OpSail '76 and the Statute of Liberty's re-dedication, will mark the "return" of Columbus on July 4, 1992 in New York. Following the parade, the replicas of *Nina, Pinta,* and *Santa Maria* will hopefully tour major port cities to spark interest not only in the Columbus voyages but also in the 500 years of maritime history and culture that followed in the wake of Columbus' tiny fleet.

The saga of maritime history and colonization, and of European interaction with the indigenous inhabitants is well-documented and sites associated with Spanish colonies are protected and preserved as local, state, and national parks and monuments. Another category of resources relating to the event of the voyages of discovery—indeed the earliest aspects of the event, the wrecks of the ships that carried the first seeds of European culture to the Americas and conversely the first seeds of American culture back to Europe—are not afforded the same protection and preservation.

Shipwrecks are among the most significant archeological resources in the world. Formerly inaccessible and hence not subjected to the kinds of impacts that affect other archeological sites, shipwrecks form well-preserved "time-capsules" of the past. Ships—built as compact, largely self-sufficient structures that sealed in passengers, crew, cargo, and provisions—formed self-contained societies that mirrored society ashore. Therefore, when a ship wrecked, most everything that was aboard the vessel—items that reflected the life and times on the ship and ashore—were deposited on the bottom and now provide a detailed archeological record.

There are many opportunities for new assessments of the American colonial experience through shipwreck research. Columbus lost the *Santa Maria* in 1492—the remains of which have yet to be located—and left eight other ships behind during his subsequent voyages. The Institute of Nautical Archeology (INA) at Texas A&M is surveying the Caribbean for Columbus' ships and others lost in the early 16th century. Significant discoveries have been made—including an early 16th-century vessel wrecked in the first quarter of the 16th century on Molasses Reef off the Turks and Caicos Islands. The wreck, actually first thought to be Columbus' *Pinta,* contained a large number of cannon and other arms. According to the project archeologists, the "Spartanlike quality of the artifacts" led them to determine that the vessel was engaged in a voyage of exploration or early cargo-hauling. INA archeologists now have a lead on an actual Columbus wreck,

Gallega, which was abandoned by Columbus at Rio Belen, Panama, in 1503. Survey work was begun in 1987 and continued in the summer of 1988 with National Park Service assistance. If INA's research is fruitful, 1992 may witness the discovery of an actual Columbus vessel through archeology.

Unfortunately, the archeology of other colonial-period vessels has not been as salutary. Most wrecks, particularly those associated with Spain's activities in the Americas, have been subjected to treasure hunting and souvenir hunting, notably in Florida, where entire fleets of vessels associated with maritime disasters in 1622, 1715, and 1733 have been plundered. The public, misled by astute treasure hunters' public relations campaigns, continues in large part to support these activities. Treasure hunting is the major crisis facing early wrecks—even the Molasses Reef wreck, bereft of silver and gold, was subjected to looting.

Even wrecks in national parks are not sacrosanct. The Spanish vessel *San Augustin*, carrying a porcelain and silk cargo from the Philippines, was lost in Drakes Bay on the California coast while on a voyage of exploration in 1595. For the past two years *San Augustin* has been the subject of continued pressure from treasure hunters seeking to wrest the site from its protected status.

Other early wrecks associated with Spanish, French, and British ventures in the Americas from the 16th through the 18th centuries lie in National Park Service areas: Cape Canaveral, Fort Jefferson, Cape Lookout, Cape Cod, Padre Island, and Biscayne are just a few. The wrecks in these areas, as well as less-protected sites in state waters, should be located, studied, and interpreted. The Submerged Cultural Resource Unit of the National Park Service has proposed such a project for NPS areas in cooperation with similar ventures outside of the parks, including INA's work in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. Shipwreck archeological research offers an exciting possibility for a new look at Columbus and the 500 years of American maritime history that followed; maritime archeology's new technology, the threat posed by looting and treasure hunting, and the interest generated by the Quincentenary pose both a challenge and an opportunity.

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Getting Ready for the Quincentenary

Daniel O. Murphy

A year ago I traveled from Santa Fe to Philadelphia for an NPS meeting. After some talk about the Bicentennial of the Constitution, I commented to my eastern colleagues: "Now we start gearing up for the Quincentenary." There were quizzical looks. "What's the Quincentenary?" asked one colleague, a man respected for his knowledge of things English and colonial. I can't say that I blame him.

Here in the NPS Southwest Region it seemed at first like jumping through hoops to figure out how—or why—to trumpet the Bicentennial at a Spanish mission site abandoned in the 1600s. Eventually we worked it out, with different amounts of emphasis at different parks. Speaking for myself, I admit a real surprise. It started as a paper-pushing exercise to get information on the Constitution to the field. But I started reading the Constitution and the history of its evolution and framers, and before I could stop myself I got interested. The Constitution *is* quite a story, and I know a lot more about it now than before the Bicentennial. Sometimes things work as they are supposed to.

Now comes the Quincentenary— and that's something to get excited about! Or such is the view from New Mexico. The 500th anniversary of Columbus' voyage, the first effective connection between the Old World and the New, not only encompasses all North and South America, but Europe as well. As seen elsewhere in this issue, many projects are underway already, some of them major. Those will be easy, in a way; they have just one aim.

But what of interpretation, not the special projects but the regular GS-5 going out for the regular evening program? For us, it's another "extra emphasis," an extra-good one, to be integrated into the normal interpretive program. This doesn't belittle the Quincentenary. It's inherent in the situation. Connections won't be as easy in some parks as in others, and there will be all degrees of response from park staffs, as well as from visitors. Perhaps we'll get more than the usual number of success stories, when someone begins reading the flood of paper this will inevitably spawn, and finds as I did that, by golly, there is something to it!

The Quincentenary deserves it. The story really is a grand one that happened only once at this scale in all recorded history. Cultures that were vastly and fundamentally different slammed into each other. In the sorting-out that followed came battles, horrors, accommodations, fascinations, even the dreaming of new forms of government. There's a story just in the way the various cultures that came washing ashore regarded the land. (An important western historian is working on just that angle.)

The great themes are obvious. Two aspects, though, are unexpected. Educating ourselves before we begin talking with visitors, we should begin to mull them over. One is the very, very large role of Spain in the history of the United States. I was graduated from a respectable eastern university, and now I'm embarrassed at one portion of the "knowledge" I gained. Maybe I was the only one who got mixed up, thinking the Spanish Empire had "failed," that it was only a minor part of U.S. history anyway, somewhere down South. The English colonies endured a revolution that succeeded too, but my teachers didn't use that to degrade the English Empire. Travel anywhere in the New World today and you simply cannot maintain the myth that the Spanish Empire "failed." In food, dress, custom, often in language, echoes of that era remain and are increasing. One remembers the Roman conquest of Greece, followed by the Hellenization of Rome. It's clear enough in hindsight; but did anyone recognize it at the time?

A related idea, which is important for interpreters across the country to learn if we are to make genuine intellectual gains in the Quincentenary, is what historians call "The Black Legend"—the idea that Spanish conquistadors were uniquely cruel and rapacious, came only to rape and loot, and then couldn't develop the countries they had conquered. In the

case of this myth, we actually know how, by whom, and why it was started! The myth has lived too long, and done too much damage. The Quincentenary is a good time to lay it to rest. The ultimate sadness is when people of one culture begin to believe the other one's culture stories about them. How often I've met a young Hispanic boy out here, who thought perhaps I was more important than he, and I wanted to pick him up onto my shoulder and say, "Hey, it's your great, rich, proud heritage I've come out here just to be a part of. Let's shout and holler and blow trumpets together—we're in a pretty grand parade!"

What should we do now to get ready, as we wade through the daily routine of programs, annual evaluations, 10-238s, and school group reservations? I tell my Park Service colleagues: "Don't worry about it too much yet; there are good folks working on it and more materials than you really wanted will be coming down the pike." There is a good way to start, though, and a pleasure besides. Borrow or buy Samuel Elliot Morrison's *Admiral of the Ocean Sea*, still the standard work on Columbus. It's a good book, one any educated American ought to have read anyway. Spend a few evenings with it. We're starting quite an adventure.

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The Spanish Colonial Period in National Park Service Collections

David M. Brugge

The materials that represent the Spanish Colonial period in the museum collections of the National Park Service are diverse. They range from the 1500s into the 1800s and illustrate a variety of aspects of the colonial experience—conquest and defense, civilian settlement, churches and Indian missions, trade with Europe, China and the free tribes, and ultimately, loss of the colonies.

Perhaps the most complete collection is that at **San Juan National Historic Site** where a permanent colony was established in 1521. Rather than being a remote frontier outpost, the island had a history as a well-settled region long before the end of Spanish rule. This is reflected in the collection, including armor from the 16th century and extends in time to include documents and personal items of the officers who served in the Spanish-American war. Much of the collection is of military material, including cannons, an arquebus and a half pike. A series of Spanish coins dating from as early as 1508, archeological remains of locally made ceramics called El Morro Ware which shows Indian influence, and a 16th century statute of Santa Barbara, patroness of artillery, provide a broader view of Spanish colonial society. No missions were established on the island due to the early demise of the Indians, however, and that aspect of colonialism is not represented. Recent archeological collections are largely of civilian origin from the 18th and 19th centuries.

Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine, Florida, has a major collection of cannons and mortars of the 17th to 19th centuries. The Southeast Archeological Center holds an extensive archeological collection from here. At **Gulf Island National Seashore** are additional cannons dating from the 18th century, but the prize part of the collection is a series of maps spanning the period from 1693-1817. At **Fort Matanzas** there remains little but archeological materials. **Biscayne National Park** has items from two 18th-century shipwrecks, but these may not have been Spanish vessels. At **Jean Lafitte National Historical Park** there are archeological collections from the period of Spanish rule (1762-1803) indicative of a lively trade in French and British goods at New Orleans, hinting of the smuggling and piracy for which the area was noted. Finally, at **Padre Island National Seashore,** there are coins, an anchor and other objects recovered from ships sunk by a hurricane in 1554.

At **San Antonio Missions National Historic Park** the furnishings of the churches are in part NPS museum collections and in part the property of the Catholic church. Included are carvings of saints and religious paintings which appear to be original to the site, but research into their history has yet to be done. Abundant archeological remains provide many insights into mission life.

As the land becomes drier and more removed from contact by sea, there are significant changes. The trends noted at San Antonio grow in prominence. Little is found that predates the 18th century that was not recovered archeologically. Archeological materials from prior to the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 in New Mexico reflect well the frontier condition. Items of Spanish origin are small and light. Numerous Spanish forms appear in Indian pottery, almost certainly the result of the difficulty of obtaining crockery in the European tradition. At **Pecos,** soup plates and candle sticks were found, while at **Salinas National Monument** there were additional forms such as canteens and cups. Majolica pottery is scarce and Chinese porcelain rare at both sites. Only at Pecos, occupied until 1838, have objects that have not suffered abandonment been collected. Two retablos from the 18th century are in the collection.

At **El Morro National Monument,** where the history of the colonial period of New Mexico is recorded by inscriptions on the rock, the only objects representative of the period were purchased for the exhibits. El Morro, however, was merely a camping spot for travelers. Further afield, at **Chaco Culture National Historical Park,** an occasional glass bead is found in Navajo sites dating from the 18th century, but the Navajos and the Pueblo refugees who joined them were on the other side of the frontier, outside the "Rim of Christiandom." Across Coronado's "despoblado" and into another area of Spanish settlement, the mission site that is now **Tumacacori National Monument** has a major collection that includes carved images of saints, weapons, horse gear, and ceramics. Again, most pottery is of Indian origin, including copies of Spanish forms such as candle sticks.

California was the last of the border provinces to be settled and many of the early Indian mission sites have been preserved by state and local agencies. At **Point Reyes** Chinese porcelain has been washed ashore, most likely from a sunken Spanish ship that was engaged in the China trade. **Golden Gate National Recreation Area** has cannons cast in Peru that were brought to San Francisco in 1793.

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